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L. ZECKENDORF & CO TUCSON, A. T.

Successors to Leo Goldschmidt
DEALERS IN
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, and

ALL KINDS OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES
Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS IN MY CARE
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon

and everything needed by

MINERS AND TEAMSTERS

kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.

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POPULAR PRICES!!

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Florence - - - - - Arizona.

New Bakery.

Main Street, next door to P. O.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

EVERY DAY.

FRYER & UQUIDES Props.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Musical Gongs and Strings of Silver Bells

Now Announce the Serving of Dinner.

The last mouthful of the feast is the best.

Japanese gongs represent the latest and best.

They are not clamorous, but thoroughly musical, and come in a variety of odd designs.

One fashion of using them is to

sound two or more gongs together, to

produce a soft, mellow, and pleasing effect.

Another innovation in some houses consists

of strings of tiny musically toned silver bells

hidden in the portiere, which are set in motion

by the movement of guests passing

through the draperies and thus imitate a

feast of good things with an unexpected concert

of sweet sounds that puts every one in a

state of good humor and pleased expectancy.

This, of course, is a passing fancy.

In the more aristocratic residences the

stately custom of having the butler enter and

announce that dinner is served is undisturbed

by fashions of the hour.

Washing Hard Wood Floors.

To wash a hard wood floor is by no means

the easy operation it may at first sight ap-

pear. The following directions, if carefully

followed, will save the amateur a good deal of

labor and vexation.

Take a pound of the best beeswax, cut it up

into very small pieces, and let it thoroughly

dissolve in three pints of turpentine, stirring

occasionally if necessary. The mixture should

be only a trifle thicker than the clean turpen-

tine. Apply it with a rag to the surface of the

floor, which should be smooth and perfectly

clean. This is the difficult part of the

work, for if you put on either too much or too

little, a good polish will be impossible. The

right amount varies, less being required for

hard, close grained wood, and more if the

wood is soft and open grained. Even profes-

sional "varnishers" are sometimes at fault in

judgment, according to Scientific American,

which is authority for these directions, and

novices should always try a square foot or

two.

Put on what you think will be enough and

leave the place untouched and unstepped on

for twenty-four hours, or longer if needful.

When it is thoroughly dry rub with a hard

brush until it shines. If it polishes well, re-

peat the process over the entire floor. If it

does not, remove the wax with fine sand-

paper and try again, using more or less wax

before, as may be necessary, and continue

experimenting until you secure the desired

result. If the mixture is slow in drying, add

a little of the common "varnish" sold by paint

dealers, Japan, for instance, in proportion

of one part of the drier to six parts of tur-

pentine. When the drier is large one, you

may vary the tedious work of polishing by

strapping a brush to each foot and skating

over it.

A Charming Foliage Decoration.

A charming novelty for rooms or conserva-

tories can be formed of a large white

sponge. The sponge should be covered with

rice, canary, hemp, grass, or other such

seeds. It should then be placed in a some-

what shallow dish, containing a small quan-

tity of water, which the sponge will absorb,

and which will cause the seeds to sprout.

When the seeds have sprouted into growth,

the sponge should be suspended in a window,

or in some position where it is exposed to a

little sunlight. It should then be watered

daily, so that the sponge is always kept moist,

and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate

green foliage.

Save Deaths for the Buffalo Month.

A correspondent sends the following paper

regarding the deaths of Buffalo moose, as

follows:

"Take care of red or blue flames, as these

are particularly attractive to them, and

drop in liquid arsenic and lay around the

edges of carpets or wherever the pests are

troublesome. They will soon eat a desired

amount and collect in the center of the

portion of the house, without the least in-

jury to the household."

A New and Attractive Settee.

The recent popularity of the corner chair

suggested to a writer in Decorator and Fur-

nisher the idea of the "sociable" settee rep-

resented in the cut. It is intended to meet the

requirements of domestic and social use,

and is a "5 o'clock tea," or the "at

home," and undoubtedly lends itself admir-

ably to the purpose intended.

THE SOCIABLE SETTEE.

In its normal condition it is simply a square

settee for two persons, and in this form is

suitable for ordinary private use. When

opened out, as shown in the cut, it is seen

to consist of two corner chairs, of which the

sides that form the back of the settee are

the back of the chairs, and the inside arms

of the chairs are the back of the settee. By

COME TO ARIZONA.

Why Should Immigrants do so? Reasons

set forth by the U. S. Census Bureau in our

Territory.

Why the Immigrant should come to Arizona.

Because the climate is perfect.

Because the soil is fertile and pro-

ductive.

Because land is abundant and cheap.

Because a house can be made with

little labor.

Because so great a variety of prod-

ucts can be grown.

Because the yield is large and the

prices always remunerative.

Because life is a luxury in a land

where the sun shines every day.

Because there are chances for a

poor man which he can never hope to

find in his own country.

Because the country is advancing,

and property values are increasing.

Because, unlike Southern California,

it does not require a small fortune to

secure a place of land.

Because capital is not blocked out

by the avenues of wealth, nor "crowd the

poor man to the wall."

Because Uncle Sam has yet in Ariz-

ona many farms waiting for occu-

pants.

Because schools, churches, news-

papers, and railroads, are fast devel-

oping the moral and material elements

of the territory.

Because good land is becoming

scarce and if you don't catch on now,

your last chance will soon be gone.

Because the country is one of the

few regions of the United States that

yields the products of the temperate

and semi-tropics zones.

Because the worker receives a fair

compensation for his labor, and the

"trustee" has a field for the display of

his energy and enterprise.

Because there are neither blizzards

nor tornadoes, earthquakes nor inunda-

tions, snowstorms nor cyclones.

Because the vast and varied re-

sources of the country are yet to be

developed.

Because the wealth of its mines, its

farming valleys, its grazing lands, and

its forests, will yet build up a great and

prosperous state.

Because a man can make a liveli-

hood here with less labor than in any

part of the United States.

Because there is health in every

breath, and strength and vigor under

its cloudless skies.

Because the settler need not spend

a lifetime in felling trees and grubbing

out stumps.

Because vegetation is so rapid that

the settler's home is surrounded by a

growth of trees and shrubs which

would require fifteen years to develop

in a colder clime.

Because fortunes here await the

venture some, and health welcomes

the afflicted.

Because the country has a brilliant

future and you want to get in the

"swing."

Because in its purity, in its vigor, in its

epidemic diseases cannot live or

germinate.

Because its people are generous,

friendly, hospitable and progressive.

Because the products of its soil

and its mines are the richest.

Because its grazing lands are the

best.

Because its forests of pine are the

most extensive in the southwest.

Because its farming lands are val-

uable and productive.

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Fish Ponds.

The making and maintenance of

fish-ponds is one of the arts in which

man—at least until within a dozen

years past—has not advanced. It was

better and more extensively culti-

vated in antiquity and the middle ages

than now. And there is still no bet-

ter than the still not better than

Bishop Dubravis, of Olmutz, of the

sixteenth century. He advised a regu-

lar draining of ponds, and cropping

them with vegetables and grain in al-

ternation with the fish. He would

have three ponds, with a three years'

rotation of vegetable crops, grown and

irrigated with fish, and fry, so that the

proprietor always has a crop of vegeta-

bles growing in one pond, yearling fry

in another pond, and breeders with

the fish fattening for the market in

the third. Captain Milton P. Pierce,